H. Con. Res. 67 Agreed to June 29, 1995

One Hundred Fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five

Concurrent Resolution

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and including the appropriate levels for fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $1,042,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,082,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,134,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,186,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,245,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,313,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,384,200,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $200,000,000.

(C) The amounts for Federal Insurance Contributions Act revenues for hospital insurance within the recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $103,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $109,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $114,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $120,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $126,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $133,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $140,400,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $1,285,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,324,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,362,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $1,396,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,445,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,476,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,518,800,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $1,288,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $1,316,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $1,338,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999: $1,379,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $1,426,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $1,453,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,492,600,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $245,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $234,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $204,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $192,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $181,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $140,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $108,400,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $5,210,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $5,510,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $5,779,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $6,038,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $6,288,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $6,503,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $6,688,600,000,000.

(6) DIRECT LOAN OBLIGATIONS.—The appropriate levels of total new direct loan obligations are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $37,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $40,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $42,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $45,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $45,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $45,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $46,100,000,000.

(7) PRIMARY LOAN GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS.—The appropriate levels of new primary loan guarantee commitments are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $193,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $187,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $185,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $183,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $184,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $186,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $187,600,000,000.

SEC. 102. DEBT INCREASE.

The amounts of the increase in the public debt subject to limitation are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $307,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $299,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $269,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $259,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $249,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $214,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $185,100,000,000.

SEC. 103. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-

Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $374,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $392,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $411,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $430,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $452,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $475,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $498,600,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302, 602, and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $299,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $310,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $324,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $338,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $353,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $368,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $383,800,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority, budget outlays, new direct loan obligations, and new primary loan guarantee commitments for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $264,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $267,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $265,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $269,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $263,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $271,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $267,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $274,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $270,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $277,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $270,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $280,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $270,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,700,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $15,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $17,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $14,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $12,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $13,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $11,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $12,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $12,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $12,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $5,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,300,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $16,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $16,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $15,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $16,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $15,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $15,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $15,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $15,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $15,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $4,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $4,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $4,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $3,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $3,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $3,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $2,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $3,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $3,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $3,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $19,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $19,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $17,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $18,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $17,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $17,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $17,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $13,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,500,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $12,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $11,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,500,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $11,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $11,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $10,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,600,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $10,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $9,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $9,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $11,100,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $9,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $8,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $10,900,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $5,700,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $2,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$6,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $1,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$5,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$6,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$4,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $2,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$2,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$2,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$3,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $123,100,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $36,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $38,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $43,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $37,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $43,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $36,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $42,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $34,100,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $42,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $33,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $42,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $41,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $32,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $6,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $6,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $6,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $6,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $6,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $5,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $5,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $2,700,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $1,200,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $48,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $13,600,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $47,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $16,300,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $47,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $19,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $48,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $21,800,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $14,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $49,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $21,900,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $48,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $22,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $15,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $48,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $22,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $16,600,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $121,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $127,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $131,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $131,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $135,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $135,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $140,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $139,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $144,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $144,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $149,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $149,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $300,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $176,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $173,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $184,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $182,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $194,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $192,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $205,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $203,200,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $216,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $214,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $231,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $229,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $249,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $247,000,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $225,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $227,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $231,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $236,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $250,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $245,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $253,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $255,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $269,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $269,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $274,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $274,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $288,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $288,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $100,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $5,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $8,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $10,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $8,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $9,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $10,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $14,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $37,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $26,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $37,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,100,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $21,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $38,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $38,800,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,000,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $18,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $39,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,200,000,000.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $39,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,300,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,400,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $19,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $40,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $41,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $1,700,000,000.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $20,600,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $19,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $19,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $18,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $20,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $19,700,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, $21,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, $21,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, $20,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, $20,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $20,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 1996:

(A) New budget authority, $12,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,900,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:

(A) New budget authority, $12,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,300,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, $12,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $12,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $12,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $12,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $11,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,600,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $11,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $11,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, $298,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $298,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, $310,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $310,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, $319,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $319,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, $331,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $331,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, $342,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $342,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, $349,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $349,900,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, $357,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $357,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(19) The corresponding levels of gross interest on the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 1996: $369,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1997: $381,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 1998: $390,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 1999: $404,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2000: $416,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2001: $426,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $436,100,000,000.

(20) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,400,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,800,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, −$6,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$6,400,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:
(A) New budget authority, −$5,300,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,500,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:
(A) New budget authority, −$4,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$5,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:
(A) New budget authority, −$3,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:
(A) New budget authority, −$3,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,000,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:
(A) New budget authority, −$3,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$4,100,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 1996:
(A) New budget authority, −$33,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$33,700,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.
(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1997:
(A) New budget authority, −$34,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, −$34,200,000,000.
(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1998:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 1999:

(A) New budget authority, −$35,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$35,500,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2000:

(A) New budget authority, −$37,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$37,400,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, −$36,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$36,800,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, −$41,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, −$41,600,000,000.

(C) New direct loan obligations, $0.

(D) New primary loan guarantee commitments, $0.

SEC. 105. RECONCILIATION.

(a) RECONCILIATION OF SPENDING REDUCTIONS.—

(1) SENATE COMMITTEES.—Not later than September 22, 1995, the committees named in this subsection shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(A) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (as defined in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) to reduce outlays $2,503,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $29,059,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $48,402,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(B) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Senate Committee on Armed Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $1,571,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $1,888,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $2,199,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(C) COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $481,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $1,698,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $2,391,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(D) COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION.—The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $114,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $9,088,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $15,036,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(E) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $354,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $4,292,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $4,001,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(F) COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $118,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $1,308,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $2,250,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(G) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—(i) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $15,328,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $272,974,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $530,359,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(ii) The Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than $5,500,000,000,000.

(H) COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit $524,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $5,357,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $9,844,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(I) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $0 in fiscal year 1996, $238,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $476,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(J) COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $809,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $6,956,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $10,779,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(K) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—The Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending to reduce outlays $274,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $3,614,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $6,392,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(2) HOUSE COMMITTEES.—

(A) GENERAL RULES.—(i) Not later than September 22, 1995, the House committees named in clauses (i) through (xii) of subparagraph (B) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(ii) Each committee named in clauses (i) through (xi) of subparagraph (B) shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee for—

(I) fiscal year 1996,

(II) the 5-year period beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with fiscal year 2000, and

(III) the 7-year period beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with fiscal year 2002,

does not exceed the total level of direct spending in that period in the clause applicable to that committee.

(iii) Each committee named in clauses (i)(II), (iv)(II), (v)(II), and (vi)(II) of subparagraph (B) shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction as set forth in the clause applicable to that committee.

(iv) The Committee on Ways and Means shall carry out subparagraph (B)(xii).

(B) COMMITTEE AMOUNTS.—(i)(I) The House Committee on Agriculture: $10,506,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $44,741,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $59,232,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(II) In addition to the changes in law reported pursuant to subclause (I), the House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending (other than that defined within subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985) such that the total level of direct spending (as so defined) for that committee does not exceed: $26,748,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $133,246,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $192,270,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(ii) The House Committee on Banking and Financial Services: −$13,087,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, −$50,061,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and −$65,112,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(iii) The House Committee on Commerce: $285,537,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $1,592,240,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through

2000, and $2,361,708,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(iv)(I) The House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities: $16,026,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $77,346,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $110,936,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(II) In addition to changes in law reported pursuant to subclause (I), the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities shall report program changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would result in a reduction in outlays as follows: −$720,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, −$5,810,000,000 in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and −$8,770,000,000 in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(v)(I) The House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight: $57,743,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $310,364,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $449,583,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(II) In addition to changes in law reported pursuant to subclause (I), the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit by: $85,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $775,000,000 in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $1,127,000,000 in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(vi)(I) The House Committee on International Relations: $14,243,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $62,072,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $83,221,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(II) In addition to changes in law reported pursuant to subclause (I), the House Committee on International Relations shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that would reduce the deficit by: $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, $14,000,000 in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $22,000,000 in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(vii) The House Committee on the Judiciary: $2,580,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $13,734,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $19,530,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(viii) The House Committee on National Security: $39,601,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $226,931,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $331,210,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(ix) The House Committee on Resources: $1,535,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $7,816,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $12,871,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(x) The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: $16,615,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $83,070,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $116,811,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(xi) The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs: $19,041,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $106,163,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $154,864,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(xii)(I) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending such that the total level of direct spending for that committee for—

(aa) fiscal year 1996,

(bb) the 5-year period beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with fiscal year 2000, and

(cc) the 7-year period beginning with fiscal year 1996 and ending with fiscal year 2002,

does not exceed the following level in that period: $349,172,000,000 in outlays in fiscal year 1996, $2,010,751,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and $3,002,706,000,000 in outlays in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

(II) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction such that the total level of revenues for that committee for fiscal year 2000 is not less than $1,304,215,000,000 and for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 is not less than $17,938,254,000,000.

(III) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws to increase the statutory limit on the public debt to not more than $5,500,000,000,000.

(C) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term "direct spending" has the meaning given to such term in section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE REDUCTIONS IN THE SENATE.—

(1) CERTIFICATION.—In the Senate, upon the certification pursuant to section 205(a) of this resolution, the Senate Committee on Finance shall submit its recommendations pursuant to paragraph (2) to the Senate Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the Committee on the Budget shall add these recommendations to the recommendations submitted pursuant to subsection (a) and report a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2) COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Not later than five days after the certification made pursuant to section 205(a), the Senate Committee on Finance shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction necessary to reduce revenues by not more than $50,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2002 and $245,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

SEC. 201. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) DEFINITION.—As used in this section and for the purposes of allocations made pursuant to section 302(a) or 602(a) of the

Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the discretionary category, the term "discretionary spending limit" means—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996—

(A) for the defense category $265,406,000,000 in new budget authority and $264,043,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $219,668,000,000 in new budget authority and $267,725,000,000 in outlays;

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

(A) for the defense category $267,962,000,000 in new budget authority and $265,734,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $214,468,000,000 in new budget authority and $254,561,000,000 in outlays;

(3) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

(A) for the defense category $269,731,000,000 in new budget authority and $264,531,000,000 in outlays; and

(B) for the nondefense category $220,961,000,000 in new budget authority and $248,101,000,000 in outlays;

(4) with respect to fiscal year 1999, for the discretionary category $482,207,000,000 in new budget authority and $510,482,000,000 in outlays;

(5) with respect to fiscal year 2000, for the discretionary category $489,379,000,000 in new budget authority and $514,234,000,000 in outlays;

(6) with respect to fiscal year 2001, for the discretionary category $496,601,000,000 in new budget authority and $516,403,000,000 in outlays; and

(7) with respect to fiscal year 2002, for the discretionary category $498,837,000,000 in new budget authority and $515,075,000,000 in outlays;

as adjusted for changes in concepts and definitions and emergency appropriations.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider—

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, 1997, or 1998 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the sum of the defense and nondefense discretionary spending limits for such fiscal year;

(B) any concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such a resolution) that provides discretionary spending in excess of the discretionary spending limit for such fiscal year; or

(C) any appropriations bill or resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on such appropriations bill or resolution) for fiscal year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, or 2002 that would exceed any of the discretionary spending limits in this section or suballocations of those limits made pursuant to section 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply if a declaration of war by the Congress is in effect or if a joint resolution pursuant to section 258 of the Balanced

Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 has been enacted.

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY LIMITS.—Paragraph (1)(A) and the application of paragraph (1)(B) to fiscal years 1997 through 2002 shall not take effect until the enactment of a reconciliation bill pursuant to section 105 of this resolution.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the concurrent resolution, bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, new entitlement authority, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO POINT OF ORDER.

(a) PURPOSE.—The Senate declares that it is essential to—

(1) ensure continued compliance with the balanced budget plan set forth in this resolution; and

(2) continue the pay-as-you-go enforcement system.

(b) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any direct spending or revenue legislation that would increase the deficit for any one of the three applicable time periods as measured in paragraphs (5) and (6).

(2) APPLICABLE TIME PERIODS.—For purposes of this subsection the term "applicable time period" means any one of the three following periods:

(A) The first year covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(B) The period of the first five fiscal years covered by the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(C) The period of the five fiscal years following the first five fiscal years covered in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(3) DIRECT-SPENDING LEGISLATION.—For purposes of this subsection and except as provided in paragraph (4), the term "direct-spending legislation" means any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending as that term is defined by and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(4) EXCLUSION.—For purposes of this subsection, the terms "direct-spending legislation" and "revenue legislation" do not include—

(A) any concurrent resolution on the budget; or

(B) any provision of legislation that affects the full funding of, and continuation of, the deposit insurance guarantee commitment in effect on the date of enactment of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(5) BASELINE.—Estimates prepared pursuant to this section shall—

(A) use the baseline used for the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget; and

(B) be calculated under the requirements of subsections (b) through (d) of section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for fiscal years beyond those covered by that concurrent resolution on the budget.

(6) PRIOR SURPLUS.—If direct spending or revenue legislation increases the deficit when taken individually, then it must also increase the deficit when taken together with all direct spending and revenue legislation enacted since the beginning of the calendar year not accounted for in the baseline under paragraph (5)(A), except that the direct spending or revenue effects resulting from legislation enacted pursuant to the reconciliation instructions included in that concurrent resolution on the budget shall not be available.

(c) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(d) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(e) DETERMINATION OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, and revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 23 of House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress) is repealed.

(g) SUNSET.—Subsections (a) through (e) of this section shall expire September 30, 2002.

SEC. 203. TAX RESERVE FUND IN THE SENATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, on or after October 1, 1995, revenue and spending aggregates shall be reduced and allocations may be revised for legislation that reduces revenues within a committee's jurisdiction if such a committee or the committee of conference on such legislation reports such legislation, if, to the extent that the costs of such legislation are not included in this concurrent resolution on the budget, the enactment of such legislation will not increase the deficit in this resolution for—

(1) fiscal year 1996;

(2) the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2000; or

(3) the period of fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a), and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation (if a conference report is submitted), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised functional levels and aggregates to carry out this section. These revised allocations, functional levels, and aggregates shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations, functional levels, and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution on the budget.

(c) REPORTING REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—The appropriate committee shall report appropriately revised allocations pursuant to sections 302(b) and 602(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this section.

SEC. 204. WELFARE REFORM RESERVE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DIRECT SPENDING.—In the Senate and the House of Representatives, budget authority and outlays, and (in the House) entitlement authority, allocated to a committee may be revised, pursuant to subsection (b)(1), for legislation in that committee's jurisdiction that has the effect of reducing direct spending for a welfare program and authorizes an increase in discretionary spending for that welfare program, if that committee reports such legislation.

(2) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—In the Senate and the House of Representatives, budget authority and outlays allocated to the Committee on Appropriations, and (in the Senate) the discretionary spending limits in section 201 of this resolution, may be increased, pursuant to subsection (b)(2), for an appropriation measure that provides new discretionary budget authority for a welfare program pursuant to authority provided in legislation described in paragraph (1), if the Committee on Appropriations reports such an appropriation measure.

(b) REVISED ALLOCATIONS.—

(1) DIRECT SPENDING.—Upon reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a)(1) and again upon submission of a conference report on such legislation, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate (whichever is appropriate) may submit to that House revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this section. Such revised allocations shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to be the allocations under this concurrent budget resolution. In the Senate, the revision shall reflect that amount of the direct spending savings estimated to result from such legislation to the extent they exceed the savings assumed in this concurrent resolution on the budget.

(2) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—Upon reporting of legislation pursuant to subsection (a)(2) and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House or Senate (whichever is appropriate) may submit to that House revised allocations under sections 302(a) and 602(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revised discretionary spending limits. The revision shall reflect that amount of the new discretionary budget authority provided for the welfare program up to the level authorized in the legislation reported pursuant to subsection (a)(1), except that the budget authority and outlay revi-

sions shall not exceed the adjustments made pursuant to paragraph (1) for that welfare program. Such revised allocations and discretionary spending limits shall be considered, for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, to be the allocations and spending limits under this concurrent resolution on the budget.

(c) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—The Committees on Appropriations may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to sections 302(b)(1) and 602(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 following the revision of the allocations pursuant to subsection (b)(2), to carry out this section.

SEC. 205. BUDGET SURPLUS ALLOWANCE.

(a) CBO CERTIFICATION OF LEGISLATIVE SUBMISSIONS.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF LEGISLATION.—Upon the submission of legislative recommendations pursuant to section 105(a) and prior to the submission of a conference report on legislation reported pursuant to section 105, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the House of Representatives (as the case may be) shall submit such recommendations to the Congressional Budget Office.

(2) BASIS OF ESTIMATES.—For the purposes of preparing an estimate pursuant to this subsection, the Congressional Budget Office shall include the budgetary impact of all legislation enacted to date, use the economic and technical assumptions underlying this resolution, and assume compliance with the total discretionary spending levels assumed in this resolution unless superseded by law.

(3) ESTIMATE OF LEGISLATION.—The Congressional Budget Office shall provide an estimate to the Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives (as the case may be) and certify whether the legislative recommendations would balance the total budget by fiscal year 2002.

(4) CERTIFICATION.—If the Congressional Budget Office certifies that such legislative recommendations would balance the total budget by fiscal year 2002, the Chairman shall submit such certification in his respective House.

(b) PROCEDURE IN THE SENATE.—

(1) ADJUSTMENTS.—For the purposes of points of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and this concurrent resolution on the budget, the appropriate budgetary allocations and aggregates shall be revised to be consistent with the instructions set forth in section 105(b) for legislation that reduces revenues by providing family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth.

(2) REVISED AGGREGATES.—Upon the reporting of legislation pursuant to section 105(b) and again upon the submission of a conference report on such legislation, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall submit appropriately revised budgetary allocations and aggregates.

(3) EFFECT OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates submitted under paragraph (2) shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) CONTINGENCIES.—This section shall not apply unless the reconciliation legislation—

(1) complies with the sum of the reconciliation directives for the period of fiscal years 1996 through 2002 provided in section 105(a); and

(2) would balance the total budget for fiscal year 2002 and the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2005.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''balance the total budget'' means total outlays are less than or equal to total revenues for a fiscal year or a period of fiscal years.

SEC. 206. SALE OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS.

(a) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the prohibition on scoring asset sales has discouraged the sale of assets that can be better managed by the private sector and generate receipts to reduce the Federal budget deficit;

(2) the President's fiscal year 1996 budget included $8,000,000,000 in receipts from asset sales and proposed a change in the asset sale scoring rule to allow the proceeds from these sales to be scored;

(3) assets should not be sold if such sale would increase the budget deficit over the long run; and

(4) the asset sale scoring prohibition should be repealed and consideration should be given to replacing it with a methodology that takes into account the long-term budgetary impact of asset sales.

(b) BUDGETARY TREATMENT.—For purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts realized from sales of assets shall be scored with respect to the level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term ''sale of an asset'' shall have the same meaning as under section 250(c)(21) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) TREATMENT OF LOAN ASSETS.—For the purposes of this section, the sale of loan assets or the prepayment of a loan shall be governed by the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

SEC. 207. CREDIT REFORM AND DIRECT STUDENT LOANS.

For the purposes of any concurrent resolution on the budget and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the cost of a direct loan under the Federal direct student loan program shall be the net present value, at the time when the direct loan is disbursed, of the following cash flows for the estimated life of the loan:

(1) Loan disbursements.

(2) Repayments of principal.

(3) Payments of interest and other payments by or to the Government over the life of the loan after adjusting for estimated defaults, prepayments, fees, penalties, and other recoveries.

(4) Direct expenses, including—

(A) activities related to credit extension, loan origination, loan servicing, management of contractors, and payments to contractors, other government entities, and program participants;

(B) collection of delinquent loans; and

(C) writeoff and closeout of loans.

SEC. 208. EXTENSION OF BUDGET ACT 60-VOTE ENFORCEMENT THROUGH 2002.

Notwithstanding section 275(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as amended by sections 13112(b) and 13208(b)(3) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990), the second sentence of section 904(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) and the final sentence of section 904(d) of that Act (except insofar as it relates to section 313 of that Act) shall continue to have effect as rules of the Senate through (but no later than) September 30, 2002.

SEC. 209. REPEAL OF IRS ALLOWANCE.

Section 25 of House Concurrent Resolution 218 (103d Congress, 2d Session) is repealed.

SEC. 210. TAX REDUCTION CONTINGENT ON BALANCED BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(a) ESTIMATES AND CERTIFICATION.—

(1) ESTIMATES.—Upon reporting a reconciliation bill to carry out this resolution, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall submit such legislation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Director"). The Director shall provide an estimate of whether the enactment of the bill, as reported, would result in a balanced total budget by fiscal year 2002.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—(A) If the enactment of the bill as estimated by the Director would so balance the budget, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget is authorized to so certify.

(B) If the enactment of the bill as estimated by the Director would not so balance the budget, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall notify the chairman of the Committee on Rules. The Committee on Rules may recommend to the House a resolution providing for the consideration of an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the reconciliation bill reported by the Committee on the Budget, modified by amendments to achieve a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002 and amendments described in section 310(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as an original bill for purposes of amendment.

(C) If the Committee on Rules so recommends, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall submit the substitute text to the Director, who shall provide an estimate of whether the substitute text would balance the total budget by fiscal year 2002. If the enactment of the bill as estimated by the Director would so balance the budget, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget is authorized to so certify.

(3) BASIS OF ESTIMATE.—In preparing any estimate under this section, the Director shall include the budgetary impact of all legislation enacted through the date of submission of that estimate and of all legislation incorporated by reference in the reconciliation bill, use the economic and technical assumptions underlying this resolution, assume compliance with the total discretionary levels assumed in this resolution unless superseded by law, and include changes in outlays and

revenues estimated to result from the economic impact of balancing the budget by fiscal year 2002 as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office in Table B–4 in Appendix B of its Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 1996.

(b) PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) ADJUSTMENTS.—Upon certification by the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House under subsection (a), the chairman shall submit a report to the House that revises the appropriate budgetary allocations, aggregates, and totals to be consistent with the instructions set forth in section 105(a)(2)(B)(xii)(II).

(2) EFFECT OF REVISED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND TOTALS.—In the House of Representatives, revised allocations, aggregates, and totals submitted under paragraph (1) shall be deemed as the allocations, aggregates, and totals contained in this resolution for all purposes under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(3) STATEMENT REGARDING POINT OF ORDER.—If the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget does not certify a balanced budget by 2002, then the reconciliation bill to carry out this resolution would be subject to a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SEC. 211. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

TITLE III—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND SENATE

SEC. 301. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE ELIMINATION OF FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE IN THE MEDICARE SYSTEM.

It is the sense of the Congress that, in order to meet the aggregate levels in this budget resolution—

(1) the committees of jurisdiction should give high priority to proposals that identify, eliminate, and recover funds expended from the medicare trust funds due to fraud and abuse in the medicare program in order to address the long-term solvency of medicare; and

(2) any funds recovered from enhanced antifraud and abuse efforts should be used to enhance the solvency of medicare.

SEC. 302. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRIVATIZATION OF THE STUDENT LOAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION (SALLIE MAE).

It is the sense of the Congress that the Student Loan Marketing Association should be restructured as a private corporation.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE DEBT LIMIT.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the reconciliation legislation under section 105 of this budget resolution should be enacted prior to passage of legislation that will extend the public debt limit; and

(2) the extension of the public debt should be set at levels and for durations that ensure a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002, consistent with this budget resolution.

SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ASSUMPTIONS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the aggregates and functional levels included in this budget resolution assume that—

(1) Federal programs should be restructured to meet identified priorities in the most effective and efficient manner, to eliminate obsolete programs, and to reduce duplication;

(2) Federal programs should be reviewed to determine whether they are more appropriately the responsibility of the States and, for programs that should be under State responsibility, that—

(A) Federal funding of these programs should be provided in a manner that rewards work, promotes families, and provides a helping hand during times of crisis;

(B) the programs should be returned in the form of block grants that provide maximum flexibility to the States and localities to ensure the maximum benefit at the least cost to the American taxpayer;

(C) Federal funds should not supplant existing expenditures by other sources, both public and private; and

(D) the Federal interest in the program should be protected with adequate safeguards, such as auditing or maintenance of effort provisions, and that Federal goals and principles may be appropriate;

(3) Congress should examine Federal functions to determine those that could be more conveniently, efficiently, and effectively performed by the private sector and, in order to facilitate the privatization of these functions—

(A) provisions of law that prohibit or ''lockout'' the private sector from competing for the provision of certain services should be eliminated;

(B) section 257(e) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 should be repealed or modified to permit the sale of assets when appropriate to privatization goals;

(C) each Federal agency and department should be encouraged to develop and evaluate privatization initiatives; and

(D) the ''Common Rule'', modified by Executive Order 12803, should be modified to delete grant repayment provisions which restrict local governments and prevent private sector investments in Federal-aid facilities;

(4) Congress, in fulfilling its responsibility to future generations, should—

(A) enact a plan that balances the budget by 2002 and develop a regimen for paying off the Federal debt; and

(B) once the budget is in balance, use the surpluses to implement that regimen;

(5) in considering child nutrition programs—

(A) reductions in nutrition program spending should be achieved without compromising the nutritional well-being of program recipients;

(B) school lunches should continue to meet minimal nutrition requirements and should not have to compete with alternative foods of minimal nutritional value during lunch hours; and

(C) the content of the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) food package should continue to be based on scientific evidence; and

(6) science and technology development are critical to sustainable long-term economic growth and priority should be given to Federal funding for science and basic and applied research.

SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT TAX REDUCTIONS SHOULD BENEFIT WORKING FAMILIES.

It is the sense of the Senate that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes any reductions in taxes should be structured to benefit working families by providing family tax relief and incentives to stimulate savings, investment, job creation, and economic growth.

SEC. 306. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE SAVINGS.

It is the sense of the Senate that, in response to the reconciliation instructions in section 105 of this resolution, the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry should provide that no more than 20 percent of the savings be achieved in commodity programs.

SEC. 307. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICARE SOLVENCY COMMISSION.

It is the sense of the Senate that, in order to meet the aggregates and levels in this budget resolution—

(1) a special bipartisan commission should be established immediately to make recommendations on the most appropriate response to the short-term solvency crisis facing medicare;

(2) the commission should report its recommendations under paragraph (1) at the earliest possible date, in order that the committees of jurisdiction may give due consideration to those recommendations in fashioning their response pursuant to section 105 of this resolution; and

(3) the commission should study, evaluate, and make recommendations to sustain the long-term viability of the medicare system and should report those recommendations to Congress by February 1, 1996.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

It is the sense of the Senate that, in meeting the aggregates and levels in this resolution, the committees of jurisdiction of the Senate—

(1) should give careful consideration to the impact of medicaid reform legislation on children's health; and

(2) should encourage States to place a priority on funding for low-income pregnant women and children within any medicaid reform legislation that allows greater flexibility to the States in the delivery of care and in controlling the rate of growth in costs under the program.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE ASSUMPTIONS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the aggregates and functional levels included in this budget resolution assume that—

(1) beginning with fiscal year 1997, the Federal government should establish, implement, and maintain a uniform accounting system and provide financial statements in accordance with accepted accounting principles under standards and interpretations recommended by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board;

(2) Congress should revise the Internal Revenue Code to ensure that very wealthy individuals are not able to reduce or avoid United States income, estate or gift tax liability by relinquishing their U.S. citizenship and, that, any savings resulting from this revision should be used to reduce the deficit;

(3) in furtherance of the goals of the Decade of the Brain, full funding should be provided for research on brain diseases and disorders;

(4) the essential air service program should receive sufficient funding to continue to provide air service to small rural communities;

(5) funds will be made available to reimburse States for the costs of implementing the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; and

(6) a temporary nonpartisan commission should be established to make recommendations concerning the appropriateness and accuracy of the methodology and calculations that determine the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and those recommendations should be submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the earliest possible date.

SEC. 310. HOUSE STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURE SAVINGS.

The House of Representatives shall re-examine budget reductions for agricultural programs in the United States Department of Agriculture for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 unless the following conditions are met:

(1) Land values on agricultural land on January 1, 1998, are at least 95 percent of the same values on the date of adoption of this resolution.

(2) There is enacted into law regulatory relief for the agricultural sector in the areas of wetlands regulation, the Endangered Species Act, private property rights and cost-benefit analyses of proposed regulations.

(3) There is tax relief for producers in the form of capital gains tax reduction, increased estate tax exemptions and

mechanisms to average tax loads over strong and weak income years.

(4) There is no government interference in the international market in the form of agricultural trade embargoes in effect and there is successful implementation and enforcement of trade agreements, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to lower export subsidies and reduce import barriers to trade imposed by foreign governments.

SEC. 311. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON BASELINES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds that—

(1) baselines are projections of future spending if existing policies remain unchanged;

(2) under baseline assumptions, spending automatically rises with inflation even if such increases are not provided under current law;

(3) baseline budgeting is inherently biased against policies that would reduce the projected growth in spending because such policies are scored as a reduction from a rising baseline; and

(4) the baseline concept has encouraged Congress to abdicate its constitutional responsibility to control the public purse for programs which are automatically funded under existing law.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that baseline budgeting should be replaced with a form of budgeting that requires full justification and analysis of budget proposals and maximizes congressional accountability for public spending.

SEC. 312. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING A COMMISSION ON THE SOLVENCY OF THE FEDERAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT FUNDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representatives finds that the Federal retirement system, for both military and civil service retirees, currently has liabilities of $1,100,000,000,000, while holding assets worth $340,000,000,000 and anticipating employee contributions of $220,000,000,000, which leaves an unfunded liability of $540,000,000,000.

(b) SENSE OF HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that a high-level commission should be convened to study the problems associated with the Federal retirement system and make recommendations that will ensure the long-term solvency of the military and civil service retirement funds.

SEC. 313. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE REPEAL OF HOUSE RULE XLIX.

It is the sense of the House that rule XLIX of the Rules of the House of Representatives (popularly known as the Gephardt rule) should be repealed.

SEC. 314. SENSE OF THE HOUSE ON EMERGENCIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House of Representative finds that—

(1) The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 exempted from the discretionary spending limits and the Pay-As-You-Go requirements for entitlement and tax legislation funding

requirements that are designated by Congress and the President as an emergency.

(2) Congress and the President have increasingly misused the emergency designation by—

(A) designating funding as an emergency that is neither unforeseen nor a genuine emergency; and

(B) circumventing spending limits or passing controversial items that would not pass scrutiny in a free-standing bill.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that Congress should study alternative approaches to budgeting for emergencies, including codifying the definition of an emergency and establishing contingency funds to pay for emergencies.

Attest:

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

Secretary of the Senate.